

The GENERAL WALKER CASE and OVERSEAS WEEKLY

This is more information on the Marxist publication which attacked General Edwin Walker, resulting in his dismissal as Commander of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany. Reminds us of General Patton, fired by Eisenhower who was not qualified to be his Major. Irving Stone, Zionist reporter for PM, the communist-front New York paper, sent an article from Germany which inspired a bold heading in PM, "Fire Patton" which was the signal for all Zionist journalists to attack Patton.

Same when Senator Joseph McCarthy left Bernard Baruch's apartment in New York and went to the Dutch Treat Club to speak. The Senator had refused to ease up on the 38 communist Jews uncovered at Fort Monmouth in New Jersey. Baruch was angry because these Jews were from his pet college. At 2 P.M., Sen. Ralph Flanders stood on the Senate Floor and attacked Senator McCarthy. That was the clue for nation-wide attacks. Baruch had given the signal to destroy McCarthy.

OVERSEAS WEEKLY

The Overseas Weekly which brought the attack on General Walker is owned and directed by John Dornberg, Marion von Rospach, Johanna Prym, Siegfried Naujocks, Eugene Bernard, Harold Melahn, — all Jews.

The Overseas Weekly is a privately owned newspaper which is read by English-speaking members of the Armed Forces stationed in Europe. It has bureaus in London, Paris and Munich and a New York office which handles American advertising. The main European office is in Frankfurt, Germany. Marion Rospach ☆, is the publisher and executive editor, and John Dornberg ☆, is the news editor.

The first and last pages of the paper almost always carry pictures of seminude females. Leads to stories in the paper carried on the first page are lurid: "Armed GI Holds Family of 5 in Hour of Terror." (June 14, 1959 issue) Stories and headings throughout every issue of this paper are similarly prurient or violent in their appeal to the reader. Crime, usually violent, and sex, usually in terms of rape or prostitution, are the main themes followed in the pages of The Overseas Weekly.

Also, the paper provides an unusual "service" to its GI readers. The July 28, 1960 issue carried a full story on publication of a "Ladies Directory," listing "play-for-pay gals" by name and address in the Soho district of London. The Weekly hinged its story on the court proceedings which occurred after issuance of the Directory. No detail was lacking, including the price of the book, its publisher, and where it could be bought.

The October 9, 1960 issue of the paper (page 16) gratuitously provided its readers with the information that one Marthe Watts had written a 235 page book on "The Men In My Life," published in London. GI's were informed in detail of the contents of the book, including the "news" that its author had been convicted 400 times for soliciting as a prostitute and that her busiest day had been on VE Day in 1945 when she entertained 49 GI's.

One of Marion Rospach's columns is devoted to a commentary on two books. "The First Freedom," edited by Robert B. Downs (American Library Association, Chicago, 1960, 469 pp., \$8.50), and "Comstockery in America," by Robert W. Haney, a Unitarian minister (Beacon Press, Boston, 1960, 199



Major General Edwin A. Walker

pp., \$3.95.) Marion Rospach informs her readers that "Roger N. Baldwin, former director of the American Civil Liberties Union, reviews them in the Saturday Review." She does not, however, reveal to her readers that Roger Baldwin has one of the most extensive records of association with Communist and Communist-front enterprises of any man in the United States, reaching back to the year 1919 when he went to prison for refusal to register for military service in World War I. He raised the endowment and directed the Garland Fund in the 20's. This Fund, in just six years, distributed \$1,600,000 to direct Communist and Socialist movements, including a whole cluster of Communist newspapers, publishing houses and schools. There are hundreds of references to this man's activities on behalf of Communists and their allies in the various hearings and reports on subversive activities issued by the investigating committees on un-American activities which have been formed in this country from 1919 to date. Baldwin's Communist-front activities extend to the year 1961.

The American Civil Liberties Committee has been cited repeatedly during its lengthy existence. The California Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, in its 1948 Report on Communist Front Organizations (page 107-112), gave a detailed account of the ACLU's activities, and stated:

"In its 1943 Report to the Legislature, the Legislative Committee investigating un-American activities in California reported the following finding:

"The American Civil Liberties Union may be definitely classed as a Communist front or "transmission belt" organization. At least 90 percent of its efforts are expended on behalf of Communists who come into conflict with the law. While it professes to stand for free speech, a free press and free assembly, it is quite obvious that its main function is to protect Communists in their activities of force and violence in their program to overthrow the government."

"The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities (1948) reiterates the findings of former legislative committees concerning the Communist character of the American Civil Liberties Union."

In addition to the citation just quoted there are numerous additional citations from other sources in recent years, including an American Legion report, 1954.

"The First Freedom," which is reviewed so admiringly by Roger Baldwin and Marion Rospach, is a book which came about because of an agreement entered into by its publishers and the Fund for the Republic, an organization which has been the subject of an intensive investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Hearings on various aspects of the Fund's activities and

publications—relating to their pro-Communist character—have been printed and published by the House Committee in recent years. (See p. xii of "The First Freedom").

The book consists of the writing of various "experts" on censorship. As Marion Rospach writes: "The volume is therefore an argument against all current legal bans on alleged obscenity, incitements in print to juvenile delinquency, political subversion, race libel, sacrilege, blasphemy."

This book is—in terms of the contents of various of the writings contained in it—viciously anti-Catholic. For example, John Fischer, editor of Harper's Magazine, is the author of a piece in the book (p. 138), in which he states that Catholics "are engaged in an un-American activity which is as flagrant as anything the Communist Party ever attempted—and which is, in fact, very similar to Communist tactics." He was referring to the Catholic listing of books and magazines as unfit for Catholics to read.

The Catholic Librorum Prohibitorum Index (listing books unfit to read by Catholics) is described as an "act of fanaticism" in the very first pages of the book. "Lady Chatterley's Lover," "Ulysses," and hundreds of pornographic and obscene books are described in this volume as being fit for anyone to read, no matter what their age. In fact, John Fischer is so convinced that none of the pornographic and obscene books listed by the Catholics are in fact pornographic that he described the listings as "the basis of all varieties of fascist thought."

Authors whose writings appear in "The First Freedom" include Walter Gellhorn, Elmer Rice, John Haynes Holmes, Morris Ernst (a review of his book, "To the Pure"), Paul Blanshard (the most notorious anti-Catholic writer in the world), Max Lerner (of the New York Post), Henry Steele Commager, Harold D. Lasswell (on political subversion), John Steinbeck, James T. Farrell, Archibald MacLeish, Benjamin Fine (of the New York Times), Elmer Davis, and many others. Every one of these authors has a Communist-front record.

The second book praised by Marion Rospach is another attack on censorship of pornographic, obscene and other prurient material with particular emphasis on the heinous part played in that censorship by the Catholic Church.

Marion Rospach's column in the March 21, 1960 issue of her paper is again titled, "Censorship." In it she quotes from a bulletin which deplores the banning of various books and films in the United States by parents' groups. She singled out the action of one school group which warned students "against contaminating their minds by seeing the prize-winning film, 'He Who Must Die'." She considered this "hysteria."

This film is a straight Communist-line film which attacks basic Christian tenets in a particularly foul manner. Its Directors were Jules Dassin and Ben Barzman. Both men have been identified as members of the Communist Party. Dassin left the United States to avoid a subpoena by the House Un-American Activities Committee and started producing or directing films in Italy. The House Committee identified him as a member of the Party in its Annual Report issued on December 28, 1952 (p. 44). Ben Barzman was similarly identified by the House Committee in its annual report for 1952 and 1953.

Whither Tomorrow?

IT WILL SOON BE TOO LATE.
WORK AS THO EVERYTHING DE-
PENDED UPON YOURSELF.
PRAY AS THO EVERYTHING DE-
PENDED UPON GOD.
DO YOUR PART TODAY.
WORK—PRAY—AND BE PREPARED
TO FIGHT FOR CHRISTIANITY AND
YOUR COUNTRY OR YOU WILL
BE A SLAVE FOREVER.

Friend from Michigan

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR AIRMAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY ENVELOPES
THIS IS THE KIND OF COOPERATION
THAT IS VERY EFFECTIVE